The Critic is delivered for 35c. per month.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President sent to the Senate to

day a large batch of nominations—United States Minister Lothrop to Russia, Curry to Spain, Denby to China, Stallo to Italy and Jacob to the United States of Colombia headed the list, which comprised in all several hundred names of appointments made during the recess.

THE HOUSE RULES.
The effort which was begun last night by

the House Committee on Rules to secure a sufficient number of signers to order a cau-

cus of the majority of the House for the

purpose of hearing the views of Members

THE TOMB OF NAPOLEON.

Seneral Grant's Resting Place a More

Bake-Oven in Comparison. Captain John Cowdon, whose name has seen so prominent before the public in con-

nection with plans for the improvement of

the Mississippi River, is in the city. He is

urging upon Congress the passage of his bill to construct the Lake Borgue outlet to

improve the navigation of the Mississippi and reclaim from overflow the bottom lands of that valley. This Captain Cowden proposes to do at his own expense and would not ask any pay from the Govern-ment until his work is pronounced success-ful.

send a commission of its own members to Paris to learn how to take care of our great

THE SCIENCE OF THEOSOPHY.

New Light Thrown Upon It by One of

Its Chief Expounders.

information regarding the mysterious

science of theosophy, in which some in-terest has recently been created, called upon Dr. Veritas Damphoel, the well-known

upon Dr. vertus Damphoet, the well-known scientist, whose name is suggestive of all that is best in his peculiar school of thought. Dr. Damphool kindly received the reporter in his well-stocked library, and before entering upon the subject, produced a bottle of something which, if not in the highest degree spiritual, was certainly stronger than tea.

After a few minutes pleasantly spent in conviviality the doctor told the reporter that he was ready, so far as the rule of reticence

"Far more satisfactory," assented the reporter. "Seeing is believing."

"Just so, my young friend," said the eminent Savens, who, to a question put to him whether it was true that a theosophist could read a man's most secret thoughts, replied affirmatively, looking the blushing reporter full in the face, who, as it was his night off and he had other engagements, thought it now prudent to withdraw.

The Case of E. A. McIntyre,

e self-evident.

A Carrie reporter, wishing to gain fuller

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10, 1885.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

18TH YEAR-WHOLE NO. 5,408.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

## TO BE REMEMBERED.

That to look over our "Remnant Day Attractions" is time well spent, as often the saving effected in purchases on that day will range from 25 to 50 per cent., which is no small item, and well worthy consideration.

This Friday, in order to make room for Holiday Goods, we shall offer even more than the usual attrac-

"Odd Sizes" in Hosiery.

If we have not all the sizes, or all the colors, in a line of Hosiery, that par-ticular line is a "Remnant." Instead of waiting for a customer to come for that particular size or color, we make the lower price find the customer on Friday. Perhaps we have your size among the following:

the following:

7 pairs Ladies' Fine Lisle Thread Hose, in handsome "boot patterns," sizes 84 and 9.

Regular price \$200

"Remnant" price \$200

"Remnant" price \$200

2 pairs Ladies' Heavy Lisle Thread Scal Brown Hose, size 8 and 9.

Regular price \$75e

"Remnant" price \$60e

4 pairs Ladies' Colored Cotton Hose, in boot patterns, unbleached tops, with seal and may bottoms, slightly solled.

Regular price \$746e

"Remnant" price \$746e

"Remnant" price \$100

3 pairs Ladies' Fine French Ribbed Cashmere Hose, 1 black, 2 seal brown, size 896, 9 and 996.

Hegular price \$100

We have left only 7 doz of the "odd lot" of Children's "One-and-One" Ribbed Black Cotton Hose, in size 6 only, which we desire to close out entirely this Friday. Those were good value at 25c, but having them in one size only (6 incb), we make a "Remnant" price of them of

3 Pair for 50e,

3 Pair for 50c, which is 3 pair for the price of 2; would make excellent Xmas presents. Black Goods, "Remnants."

While the quantity is not very large, their desirability is exceptional. About 30 "short lengths" of Cashmeres, Drap de Alma, Henrietta Cloth, Boucle Suitings, Bunting, Sanglier and Serge Cloths; also 2 or 3 excellent lengths of 4-4 and 6-4 Black English Crape, which are well worthy your examination, the prices being unusually low. Odds in Handkerchiefs.

The unprecedented demand for Handkerchiefs has caused 2 or 3 lines to be sold very low. We offer those remaining Friday as follows: 

Wash Goods, "Remnants." An unusual demand has necessarily created an unusual number of "short lengths" in Prints, Percales, Ginghams, Satteens, etc., which, in order to cause their entire disposal Friday,

Se Prints at 50,
Se Ginghams at 50,
1346 Ginghams at 100,
100 Turkey Red Calico at 50,
150 Dark Satteens at 100,
and other attractions equally as good bar (Second floor; take elevator.)

we will offer

"Odd" Manicure Sets. To close out a line of Fine Manicure Sets on Friday. "Remnant Day," we make the following extraordinary reductions. Excellent opportunity to secure a Christmas present, at half and two-thirds regular prices:

Customers should call early in the day order to avoid disappointment, as we cer tainly cannot sell more than we have, and w advertise the exact quantity.

"Remnants" in each and every department. For other attractions see Star and Republican. Each different, and representing exactly what we have to sell as "Remnants."

WOODWARD & LOTHROP,

Boston Dry Goods House,

ONE PRICE ONLY,

921 Pa. ave.

GOVERNMENT GOSSIP.

Hems from the Departments of General and Personal Interest.

The Apprentice Squadron,-The apprentice training squadron is now in Hamp on Reads, ready to proceed on the winter cruise to the West Indies and the Spanish Main, but is detained by the southwest gale which was raging there to-day. The ves-sels will sail to-morrow morning at So'clock.

Delegate Caine's Views.—Delegate Caine of Utah has written to the President a vigorous letter on the subject of the situation in Utah. He declares that the judi clary and other Federal officers are endoav-oring to incite uprising among the Mor-mons, but that the latter cannot be betrayed into deeds of violence. He urges an im-partial hearing to demonstrate to the Presi-dent the true state of affairs.

Merine Corps Retiring Board.-The retiring board in session at the Marine Barracks here, of which Major Charles Heywood, Marine Corps, is president, is engaged to-day in re-examining Captain Israel H. Washburn, Marine Corps, who was recently recommended by a board for retirement for disability. It is understood that the medical officers of the board did unite in the idea that Captain Washburn's disability is permanent.

Navy Milenge.—The regulation that was adopted some ten days ago that hereafter all claims of navy officers for mileag after all claims of navy officers for mileago while traveling under orders has been found to be unfeasible, and the regulation has been revoked by a circuiar issued to-day by the Secretary of the Navy, which directs that in future mileage claims shall be paid by navy pay agents as before, and that the army "official table of distances" shall be used in computing the amounts to be paid.

Residence of Navy Officers.-The Seretary of the Navy has issued an order di-recting all navy officers to at once furnish the Office of Detail with the name of the the Office of Detail with the name of the town or city and State claimed as their "habitual residence." Changes of official residence will not be made without due notice and permission of the Navy Depart-ment. An officer's legal residence is de-clared not to be necessarily his official or habitual residence. In claims for mileage the officer must certify to his residence, which must be that furnished the Detail Office.

urvey on the frigate Lackawanna at the Mare Island Navy-Yard, California, showed that it will require at that yard about \$170,000 to repair the vessel for active service. Oto to repair the vessel for active service. The price was so high that Secretary Whitney called for estimates of the cost of fitting her up sufficiently to make the voyage around Cape Horn to New York, and the board reports this expense at \$78,000. The additional cost for officers and craw, coal, provisions and stores, and stripping her after arrival, will be \$33,000, making a total of \$111,000.

The Howell Torpedo.-Lieutenant Albert R. Couden of the Navy Ordnance Bu-reau, who is expected here to-night, has made a partial report to Commodore Mont-gomery Sicard, Chief of Ordnance, relating to the tests made during the past three to the tests made during the past three weeks at Michigan City, Ind., with the new self-steering torpede invented by Captain John A. Howell, U.S.N. Mr. Couden says the tests were very satisfactory, and demonstrated the fact that for 200 to 500 yards the torpedo can be accurately steered while moving at a speed of 15.6 knots. The torpedo is nine feet long, thirteen and one-half inches in diameter, made of galvanized fron, and weighs, with a 40-pound charge of explosives, 284 pounds. Michigan City was selected for the experiments because of the clearness of water found there, which enabled the course of the machine to be watched from a boat or from shore.

The Attorney-General's Report.—In his annual report Attorney-General Garland recommends that authority be given the tence prisoners convicted of first offenses to such reformatories or graded prisons as may be selected by the Attorney-General. The District of Columbia should be provided with a civil and criminal code of laws. The with a civil and criminal code of laws. The Attorney-General suggests the erection on the grounds adjoining the Department of Justice a proper building for the accommodation of the Supreme Court and other proper courts and commissions of the United States. In regard to the selection of juries in the District it is recommended that the number of jurors be increased to forty-eight; that the time of service be reduced to one month; that where a deficiency exists in the jury that deficiency be supplied from the box, and that an improved system from the box, and that an improved system of drawing, selecting and summoning juries be adopted.

Minor and Personal.

Assistant Secretary Smith, who has been in New York for several days past, re-sumed his duties at the Treasury Department yesterday.

Henry Blederbeck, a survivor of the Greeley expedition, was appointed a mes-senger in the Agricultural Department at a salary of \$660 per annum.

J. Bennatt Gould, a clerk in the Navy Department, died at 600 Q street last even-ing. He leaves a wife but no children. The remains will be taken to Syracuse, N. Y. The workmen on the Potomac sats continue to find veins of natural gas and struck one Tuesday night just before stopping work. As yet the value of the gas has not been determined.

Secretary Manning has referred to Secretary Whitney, who has discretionary power on the premises, a recommendation by Fourth Auditor Sheeley that naval pay quired to renew their sureties.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT NEWS. Subjects Under Consideration by the

The Commissioners.

The Commissioners have dispensed with the services of F. W. Cahey as temporary watchman at the Washington Asylum.

Building permits have been granted to C. Kennedy, to erect a warehouse at New Jersey avenue and D streets, to cost \$500; W. W. Corceran, to build an open colemnade in the Corcoran Art Gallery, \$1,500.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Current News Gleaned From the Courts.

Oliver C. Black charges his wite, Harriet B. Black, with desertion, and petitions for Augustus M. Jewell married Mary E. Clements of Georgetown, D. C., August 9, 1859, and deserted her in May, 1863. She applied for divorce, and Justice Hagner yea-terday granted the petition.

Death of Mrs. E. J. Burtt-

Mrs. Burtt, wife of Mr. E. J. Burtt of

South Washington, whose serious illness was mentioned in THE CRITIC, died this morning at 8 o'clock. Her death was the result of a complication of diseases. E. S. Miller's Case.

Chief Justice Cartter to-day decided that E. S. Miller would have to be released on condition that his counsel proceed at once to test his sanity.

A Knowing Chicago Boy Pa (who has been explaining certain facts about stores)—Now, Jimmy, do you know what a base-burner is?

Jimmy—You betyer life.
Pa—Have we one in the house?
Jimmy—Yessir; ma's slipper.—[Chicago
Rambler.

THE SENATE'S SESSION.

A Number of Important District Bills Introduced To-day.

THE RECESS NOMINATIONS.

A Large Lot of Appointments Sent In for Confirmation.

THE NEW HOUSE RULES.

A Matter Involving Long and Serious

GENERAL CAPITOL NOTES.

After the reading of the journal to-day he President pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War Senate a letter from the Secretary of War in regard to the proposed purchase, for army purposes, of the old Produce Exchange building, in New York City.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a postal telegraph similar to the bill introduced by him at the last session. It was referred to the Committee on Postoffices, and the Senator hoped it would be reported at the earliest possible day.

Senator Ingalls reintroduced without any change the old bill prescribing a criminal code for the District; also the Commissioners' bill, making police regulations concern-

code for the District; also the Commissioners' bill, making police regulations concerning licenses and other kindred matters, the substance of the bill being the original recommendations of Major Dye.

Senator Vance reintroduced the old bill giving the unclaimed bodies of deceased paupers to medical colleges. These measures were all referred to the District Committee.

mittee.

Senator Conger introduced a bill for the erection of a building for the Lighthouse Board at Washington, D. C., to cost \$210,000, It was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Senator Pike introduced a bill to amend the charter of the National Safe Deposit Co, of Washington, D. C. This is the old bill making this a safe deposit and trust company, and was referred to the District Committee.

Senator Call introduced his old bill for Senator Call introduced his old bill for a bureau of fine arts in the Smithsonian In-stitute; also his former bill relating to the bonds of executors in this District, and the bill to prevent adulterations of food. Senator Plumb precipitated a discussion by an inquiry as to why there had been no action on a resolution at the extra session authorizing the President to negotiate for the orienting of Oklahoma to sattlement. he opening of Oklahoma to settlement. Senator Dolph introduced a bill at Secre Senator Dolph introduced a bill at Secretary Endicott's suggestion, repealing a bill making allowances to soldiers for personal property lost in service. Senators Logan, Dolph, Cockrell and others took part in a heated debate over this measure.

After the introduction of a large number of other bills the Senate, at 2:10, went into executive session on the nominations, and at 2:35 adjourned until Monday.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections was the only one in session to-day. The Hoar Presidential succession bill was under consideration, and after being argued upon its merits without any partisan dis-cussion, the committee adjourned until Saturday without making any report.

ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE. The President told a Senator yesterday that he had taken a good deal of matter out of his message after it was in type in order to shorten it. He would probably send in the rejected parts at some future time.

THE RECESS NOMINATIONS. The first batch of recess appointments was submitted to the Senate by the President to-day. The President has decided not to send in the appointments by any rule of precedence or classification, but rather as the convenience of the various members of the Cabinat or their appointment clarks the Cabinet or their appointment clerks may suggest. Another point which will be considered in selecting the first installments of appointments will be to avoid appoint-ments over which a contest is expected. The President has invited Senatorial criticism of his recess appointments, and where notice has been given of serious objection or charges against the new appointee the President will hold back the nominations President will hold back the nominations while investigating the complaints, with a view to avoiding unnecessary contests and delay in the action of the Senate. In a number of cases Senators have furnished the President with written statements of their objections to certain appointments, and these are being carefully considered.

REVOKING PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS. Senator Cullom and Congressman Plumb of Illinois called on the President yesterday in compliance with the invitation to Republicans to express their views as to Presidential appointments. They told the President that they could not vote to con-President that they could not vote to confirm his nomination for the Streator postoffice, and told him of certain charges against the nominee. The President listened attentively, thanked the gentlemen earnestly for coming, and said he would thoroughly investigate the case and if they had been correctly informed as to the person referred to, his name would not be sent to the Senate for confirmation.

DISTRICT MATTERS IN THE SENATE. Senator Ingalls gives the assurance that the Senate District of Columbia Committee is in earnest in its endeavors to make up for the lack of direct representation of this District in Congress. The committee is ready to listen to all suggestions citizens have to make and to take up any measure in the interest of better local government. in the interest of better local government. Senator Ingalis has hopes of the passage of a union depot bill. He will oppose any more street railroad lines in this city with horses as the motive power. He favors the immediate compilation of a new code. The free bridge bill will, he says, be promptly considered by the committee and reported back to the Senate. Senator Ransom of North Carolina has introduced a bill providing that the Attorney-General shall take steps to protect the interests of the United States in the Potomac flats, and settle all questions of title and claims thereto.

A BILL TO DESTROY MORMONISM.

A BILL TO DESTROY MORMONISM. Senator Edmunds is preparing a bill in It declares the act of the State of Descret incorporating the Church, unconstitutiona incorporating the Church, unconstitutional and void. The temporal property of the Church is to be placed in charge of trustes to be appointed by the President, who are to wind up its affairs and sell the property, the proceeds to be applied to public school funds. The property actually used for purposes of worship is exempted from the operation of the act. It is believed that if passed the bill will, by depriving the Church of its temporal power, be the death blow to polygamous Mormonism.

INTERESTING DEBATES IN PROSPECT. The bills and resolutions introduced is se Senate yesterday afternoon afford ma The replies to the call for the Kelly correspondence and the correspondence relating spondence and the correspondence relating to efforts to secure the international adoption of a bi-metallic ratio are about ready to be transmitted to the Senate. There is said to be a desire to precipitate an animated agliation of the woman's suffrage question on Senator Blair's bill. Senator Blair is confident that his educational bill will pass promptly. Senator Bleck is preparing for a vigorous reply to the President's attack upon the standard dollar.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS. After the adjournment of the Senate yesterday an important meeting of the Republican Caucus Committee on changes of Orleans Exposition is \$35 a month.

THE ROYAL REQUIEM

Senate committees was held, Senator Cam-eron presiding, and it was decided, as has been predicted, that Senator Logan shall be been predicted, that Senator Logan shall be restored to his former chairmanship of the Committee on Military Affairs, vice Senator Sewell, who becomes chairman of the Joint Committee on Library, in place of Senator Sherman, who relinquished his committee position on becoming president protempore. Senator Riddleberger is released from further duty on the Railroad Committee at his own urgent request, and Senator Walthall succeeds Senator Makey of Texas, who has asked to be released from the Military Affairs Committee.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE. Repose for the Soul of the Dead King Alfonso.

SERVICES AT ST. MATTHEW'S

Solemn and Impressive Ceremonies.

morning at 11 o'clock in St. Matthew's Church in memory of and for the repose of the soul of King Alfonso XII. of Spain, who died on the 25th ultimo. Minister Valera of the Spanish Legation issued 600 invitations. The large auditorium of the church was filled comfortably fully a half hour be-fore the time for the commencement of the solemn and impressive ceremonies, and hundreds of people who did not have invi-tations stood on the outside. Later purpose of hearing the views of Members upon the proposed revision of the rules has, up to this time, proved unsuccessful. Many Members prefer that the matter shall first be considered by the committee and reported to the House. It has been decided to hold the first meeting of the Committee on Rules on Monday morning next. The revision scheme will doubtless be the subject of long consideration, and it is predicted that little or no other business will be transacted by the House prior to the holidays.

tations stood on the outside. Lator
they were all admitted. The
church was beautifully and appropriately
draped for the occasion, this work being
done creditably by the sexton, Mr. Wm.
H. Lepley, who was assisted by Mr. James
Haney. Immediately in front of the altar
was the catafalque. The casket was a very
handsome one, with beautiful silver
handles. A Spanish flag, surmounted by
the Spanish national coat-of-arms, formed
part of the drapery around the catafalgue. part of the drapery around the catalaque. The floral designs were limited to two wreaths. The altar, the pillars and the candle-sticks were all draped with mourn-ter could be a supersonable.

g emblems.

Precisely at 11 o'clock President Cleve

candle-sticks were all draped with mouraing emblems.

Precisely at 11 o'clock President Cleveland entered the church, and was shown to
a pew limmediately to the right of and next
to that occupied by the Spanish Legation,
who sat closest to the catafalque. The
President was accompanied by Secretaries
Bayard and Endicott, the only Cabinet offleers who attended. The President wore a
thick overcoat, and, despite the high temperature in the church, he did not remove
it. He took his seat and did not once rise
therefrom until the mass was concluded,
and seemed to be solemaly impressed by
the ceremonics.

Senor Valera, assisted by the naval attache and the Viconite de Noguerras, the
Portuguese Minister, the dean of the Diplomatic Corps, received the foreign ministers at the head of the center aisle. They
were then given seats by the attaches of the
Spanish Legation, who acted as ushers.

They were black crape on their left arms.

Ail of the foreign legations were represented, the most of the ministers being
present, as well as secretaries and ladies.

The English, German, French, Portuguese
and Russian ministers and attaches had seats
very near the Spanish Legation. The Diplomatic Corps attended in full uniform, including the Japanese and Chinese. Members of the various legations acted as
ushers. There was scarcely a seat left
vacant in either analitorium or galleries.

Father Mackim was the celebrant of the
mass, Rev. Dr. Chappelle, deacon; Father
Ahern, sub-deacon; and Father Donohue of
St. Peter's Church was master of ceremonies. Among other priests who were
pesent in the sanctuary were Father Burch
and Father Thomas of St. Patrick's
Church and Father Towes of St. Mary's,
four Dominicans and twenty altar boys.

The vestements were tichly beautiful and
the ceremonies were of the most solemn
and impressive nature. A special
musical programme had been
prepared and Mozart's requiem mass was
sung beautifully by the regular church
quartet, assisted by a special choir composed of many voices, whil proposes to do at his own expense and would not ask any pay from the Government until his work is pronounced successful.

The Captain has just returned from a trip to Europe in the interest of his proposed works and incidentally for pleasure. "I saw much in and about Paris," he said to-day, "that was of great futerest, There were the great National Musseum, the Senate chamber, the old and magnificent throne room of Napoleon the Great, and the Church of Notre Dame, where Napoleon was crowned in 1804. It visited Mainaison, the old home of Josephine, which is about ton mise from Paris. There the beaufful Empress spent some of her happlest and some of her most miserable days, and there she died. It was in that old mansion that abe entertained the camp and court of Napoleon after the battle of Waterloo, Again it was there that she last aw Napoleon after the battle of Waterloo, Again it was there that she last aw Napoleon after the battle of Waterloo, Again it was there that she last aw Napoleon after the battle of Waterloo, Again it was there that she last aw Napoleon after the battle of Waterloo, Again it was there that she last aw Napoleon after the battle of Waterloo, Again it was there that she last aw Napoleon in the the fatal divorce was signed. Josephine's bed-room chamber stands to-day as it did when she fitted it up so tastefully. Next to it is the bedchamber which Napoleon cecupied. The beautiful court and grounds of Malmaison are near a village where Josephine built a church. In that chapel rest her remains, also those of her two children by her first husband, Eugene sad Hortense. The latter, you will remember, became the wife of Louis Bonaparte and the mother of Napoleon in the cremains of the farth unband, Eugene sad Hortense. The latter, you will remember, became the wife of Louis Bonaparte and the mother of Napoleon in the most magnificent throne of the hard that it are the backers of the work of the most o

The President forgot his um-brella, which was restored to him by Sevellon A. Brown, and the Japanese Minister dropped his pocket book which was also returned to him. Miss Bayard was taken ill during the ceremony, and was obliged to leave the son, I feel as it we are disgraced in the eyes of the world. Why not place Gen. Grant's remains in the old Hall of Representatives at the Capitol, among the statues of others of our illustrious dead? I think it but the duty of Congress to have that done, and to

In the gathering the ladies preponderated In the gathering the ladies prependerated by a very large majority, although in addition to the distinguished personages mentioned above there were quite a number of Congressmen present. Among the well-known people noticed were Admiral and Mrs. Rogers, Marshal A. A. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, who had seats just in the rear of the President; Representative Hitt of Illinois, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, and Mrs. Hitt; Admiral and Mrs. Worden, Mrs. Admiral Febiger, Mrs. Laughton, Mrs. Solle, Mrs. Biddle and Miss Biddle, Miss Birch, Mrs. and Miss Endicott, wife and daughter of the Secre-Laughton, Mrs. Soile, Mrs. Biddie and Miss Biddie, Miss Birch, Mrs. and Miss Endicott, wife and daughter of the Secretary of War: Mrs. and Miss Coffey, Miss Kate Bayard, Mr. and Mrs. McMurrow, Mrs. and Miss West, wife and daughter of the British Minister; Miss Bergmann, the Misses Myer, the Misses Riggs, Mrs. Thomas Riggs, Mrs. Eustis, Colonel and Mrs. Berret, Mrs. Leo Knott, Miss Waite and Miss Strong, Mrs. Field, Miss Bradley and Miss Miller of the Supreme Court; ex-Secretary McCulloch, General Anderson, Mr. A. A. Adee, Mrs. Foster, ex-Minister to Spain, and family, Miss Eustis, Miss Johnstone of London, Miss Snead, Mrs. and Miss Sherritt, Mrs. Hays, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, Colonel and Mme. Bonaparte, Mrs. Adee, Miss Kilbourn, Miss Sallie Lorning, Mrs. Whitney, Miss Heard, Mrs. General Ricketts, Mrs. General Crook, Miss Dalsy Stewart, Mrs. and the Misses Beach, the Misses Morgan.

he was ready, so far as the rule of reticence observed by such scientists as himself permitted, to cross with him the border of the occult world. The reporter hoped that in his search for knowledge he would not be required to project his double, enter any unseeable space, or to be the unwilling witness of any astral visit. Dr. Damphool assured him he would not.

An elucidation of soul-analysis was then asked for and given, from which it was made perfectly clear to the reporter that by the adept in theosophy the soul of man was just as readily capable of division into its imponderable dynamic atoms as the body and soul were susceptible of artificial distention. The possibility of the one act being proved, the reasonableness of the other became self-evident. The following transfers of real estate have been recorded: George F. McIntyre to Richard H. Cockerille, lots 1 and 2, square 1036, \$500; B. H. Warner to Frank R. Land lot 145, square 271, \$350; John Sherman to ing proved, the reasonableness of the other became self-evident.

An explanation of the difference between an actual separation of the soul from the body, which would result in death (the reporter thought this was not exclusively known to the theosophists) and a mere temporary escape of the soul or "projection of the double," was then given, from which the reporter got the idea that the human body was a kind of corked bottle under pressure, the cork being the soul, and ready to fly away when released. Now, if a string were tied to the cork it, as the double of the bottle, could be projected without disaster, connection being yet William H. Babcock, lot 10, block 35 o Sherman's sub, of Columbia Heights \$781.30; Gabriel Edmonston to Richard E. Roberts, lot 2, square 301, \$1,106.35; B. F. Gilbert to H. B. Moulton, lots 2, 3, 5, 14, 15 of Takoma Farm, \$250; George H. Pholps to Michael Williams, part lot 6, square 450, \$10,150; Herman Gasch to Faunic L. Woolverton, lots 35, 36, 37, square 350, \$1,708.25; Georgianua B. Bonbright to E. F. Riggs, lot 77, square 178, \$2.890; B. H. Warner to F. H. Jackson, lot 114, square 363, \$3,300; Charles E. Banes to Ida T. Scaggs, lots 137 and 128, square 121, \$3,600. \$781.30; Gabriel Edmonston to Richard E without disaster, connection being yet maintained between it and the bottle; but maintained between it and the bottle; but without the string, complete separation would occur, which would be death to the bottle, whatever happened to the cork.

"I think this cork and string illustration," said Dr. Damphool, enthusiastically, "far more satisfactory than that recently used by a brother scientist of a tea kettle and an escape of steam in an unbroken line of invisible atoms."

"Far more satisfactory," assented the reporter. "Seeing is believing."

A Type-Setting Contest. Joseph McCann and W. C. Barnes of New York, two of the most rapid compositors in the world, are to engage in a type-setting ontest on the 15th instant. It is to last for four hours, and the matter to be set up wil be solid minion, without paragraphs, the same copy being furnished to each ity minutes before the contest commences. The stakes are \$500 a side, and the friend of the two contestants are making libera bets upon the result. In June last Mr. Mc Caun defeated Mr. Summers in a contest than the contest of the setting were when all former records of type setting were

Her Step-Husband. Judge (to negro woman who has been immoned as a witness)-Is this man your ristand?

Woman—He's my step-husbau'. Judge—What! Woman—I says dat de gennermau is my

The trial of Mr. E. A. Melutyre charged with perjury was resumed in the Police Court this morning. Mrs. Wm. Gallaghur, a relative of the deceased testified that when the sash left by the testator was more than that aworn to by Mr. McIntyre. tep-husban', Judge—How do you make that? Woman—Wall, sah yer see dat jes' 'bout de time my fust husban' wuz buried dis gennerman come er stepuin' long an' I married him.—[Arkansas Traveler.

Papers Under Discussion To-Day-The President's Reception of the Delegates. At last evening's session of the Public Health Association at Willard's Hall, Dr.

J. E. Reeves, the president, was in the chair as usual. Among the interested lis teners were quite a number of ladies, first paper read was by Dr. E. M. Hartwell of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, on 'The German System of Physical Educa ion." In the German shoots, he said, gven nastics were compulsory for both girls and boys. In Berliu alone there are 98 gymnastums, and in 1880 and 1881 of the \$1,760,000 appropriated by the city for educational purposes one thirteenth of that amount was expended for the teaching of gymnastic, and there are at least 1,000 teachers in Berlin capable of giving gymnastic training. A royal normal school for gymnastic teachers was established in 1851, and last year over \$21,000 was appropriated for this school. The effect of such training, the speaker said, was shown in the superiority of the German soldiers. They could get over fences fifteen feet high without ladders. The Germans introduced gynnastic exercise in America. Dr. Hartwell said, in conclusion, that he favored such a system of physical education in our institutions of learning.

Governor Gray of Indiana, who had heard the address, was called on for a few remarks. He said that it was notorious that we Americans give less attention to our health than any nation on the earth. We do not have time to live, and hardly have time to die.

Dr. O. W. Wight of Detroit read a naper nastics were compulsory for both girls and

do not have time to live, and hardly have time to die.

Dr. O. W. Wight of Detroit read a paper on "Experiences in Disinfacting Sewers," and gave a humorous as well as interesting account of his fight against sewer gases in the city of which he is health officer. He told how he used 300 pounds of copperas and three tons of burning brimstone, which resulted in a marked decrease in diphtheria and searlet fever, and raised a smell that would remind bad people of the place they might go to unless they mended their ways.

would remind bal people of the place they might go to unless they mended their ways.

There was a short discussion of the paper, and Dr. Raymond of Brooklya commented favorably. Another paper read during the evening was entitled the "Debit and Credit of the Plymouth Epidemic," by Dr. Benjamin Lee of Philadelphia. Dr. John Morris of Baltimore, who was to have read a paper on the "Disposal of the Dead," was called away from the city yesterday, but will be heard from this evening.

At this morning's session the report of the committee on disinfectants was taken up as unfinished business. The papers read this morning were: "Maritime Quarantine from the Mouth of the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande," by John H. Rauch, M. D., of Hindes, "Sanitary Protection of New Orleans, Municipal and Maritime," by Joseph Holt, M. D., of Louislana. "Maritime Sanitation," by S. T. Armstrong, M. D., of Memphis, Tenu, The president received the delegates at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The session this evening promises to be unusually interesting, as there will be reports of the committees of award for the Lomb Prize Essays.

MR. HALE AND MR. BROWN.

MR. HALE AND MR. BROWN. The Senator Thinks He Has Dis-

covered a Mare's Nest. Senator Hale of Maine will generally be found tackling something. It may be a natter of national interest like the navy, or t may be a very small affair, but Mr. Hale is sure to tackle it. The Senate has only been a few days in session, but Mr. Hale has tackled something already. This time it is Mr. S. S. Brown of Maine, whom he has yanked from the comparative obscurity that surrounds the position of chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of his native pines right into the keen sunlight of

native pines right into the keen sunlight of national publicity.

Mr. Brown got up yesterday morning, if not unhonored, at least unsung. This morning he rises from his couch to find himself made famous by Mr. Hale and the Congressional Record. Mr. Hale's present tackle is to find out whether Mr. Brown has not been making a great deal of money out of people who have been appointed fourthclass postmisters in Maine.

He has induced the Senate to pass a resolution calling upon the Postmister-Gen-

He has induced the Senate to pass a res-olution calling upon the Postmaster-Ger-eral for any information that he may hav-in connection with a letter which M Brown is alleged to have written to a fourti-class postmaster, in which that incumben s told that the writer has fixed things for

class postmaster, in which that incumbent is told that the writer has fixed things for him and stuggests that any contribution that the postmaster may make toward defraying the writer's expenses in Washington will, like the traditional run of small favors, be thankfully received.

All of which goes to show the versatility of Mr. Hale's power of tackling; for it will be seen that he would just as soon tackle a man from his own State as from any other. He shows no favor, Mr. Hale does not; but we do not think that the Postmaster-General will be long in answering the resolution. It was reported around the Postofflee Department some time ago that a New England member of Congress was "making it big" by securing postofflee commissions for others on the basis of commissions for himself. The matter was investigated, and the letter which the now historic Brown of Maine is said to have written was among the things that came to the surface. The result, however, was that nothing upon which charges against anybody could be based could be unearthed. And this is about all there is of the mare's nost.

IN WALL STREET. Absence of Excitement in Stock Dealings This Morning.

New YORK, Dec. 10-Wall street, 10:30 m .- There was an entire absence of the xeitement which characterized the dealings on the Stock Exchange yesterday. At the opening this morning prices opened steady to strong, and all but the Vanderbilts advanced fractionally in the early trading. The latter, however, were very steadily held, and at the first call showed only slight declines from the closing prices of last night. The offerings, as a rule, were on a small scale, most of the sales being in lots of 200 shares. A feeling of greater security seemed to prevail, sand it can now be safely asserted, said some brokers, "that the worst effects that the death of Mr. Vanderbilt can be had as far as the stock market is concerned have been safely tided over." vanced fractionally in the early trading.

over."

At 10:30 business on 'Change was going on in about the ordinary way, and one who had witnessed yesterday's scenes on the floor during the early hours of the lay could not help but wonder how Wall street can be excited beyond all description and within twenty-four hours pass through it without the slightest embarrassment resulting. Brokers agree in attributing the restoration of confidence to the steady support given the market throughout the whole of yesterday by the syndicate of capitalists, who, on learning of the death of Mr. Vanderbilt, held a meeting and decided to thwarf any attempt to use the fact for the purpose of depressing the market.

"I think," said one of the leading brokers to the United Press representative this morning, "that it is now proven conclusively to any same person that the death of no man, no matter how great his interest may be in the street, can break or demorrantle time for calm forethought and for arrantement among the larger capitalists. Whyshould the market, go to pieces because one At 10:30 business on 'Change was gold

e interest at stake and it is incumber hem to protect it. It is all non-sou ou them to protect it. It is all nonsensa for any one to think for one moment that because one big man is suddenly taken off all the rest are going to lay down and let things go to ruit."

At 10:30 a. m. prices were trregular, but the changes from the closing of last night

were only slight. Ocean Steamship Arrivals. At Bremen, Donau from New York. At New York, Nevada from Liverpool.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

Another Busy Session at Grand Army Hall To-day.

THE EIGHT-HOUR QUESTION.

An Animated Debate and Great Unan-Imity of Opinion.

On the assembling of the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions this morning at Grand Army Hall, the question of the olutions, printed exclusively in yesterday's sion. John S. Kirchner of Philadelphia, the young delegate of the Cigarnakeral International Union, and a man who has risen to considerable prominence in the discussion of labor questions, opened the debate by stating that the workingmen of America possessed more thorough knowledge of its importance than ever before in the history of the agitation. They clamor for the benefit which will result if the law be put into operation. The increased and continued invention of machinery and the discoveries by science have made it absolutely necessary for workingmen to reduce the hours for daily toll accordingly. The large number of unemployed people in the great industrial cauters is due to the fact that machinery is being invented so rapidly that it is hardly possible for one-half to be employed unless the hours of labor be reduced. If, though, wages, by a practical application, be reduced, the workingman would attain the greatest success it many years.

Instead of working ten hours a day higher wages would eventually result in determining eight hours a leval day's work. The sion. John S. Kirchner of Philadelphia

Instead of working ten hours a day higher wages would eventually result in determining eight hours a legal day's work. The Cigarmakers' International Union indorse the utterances and believe in the eight-hour law and are ready and willing to put it into operation by May I, 1886. Means of assisting the weaker organizations in the operation of the law or a failure would unioustedly follow. The agitation is one of long standing and is generally participated in by all labor organizations. The press of the country sympathizes with the Federation and the cause and favors the reduction of labor to eight hours per day. Manufacturers and employers could be found who would not only be passive but would give an active support to the question. He also explained other ways which they would be assisted in carrying out the question. The manufacturers look upon the question with a different view from which they did several years ago, and that a decrease in the hours of labor means a benefit to the workingman a better quality of his work and assistance to his brotherhood.

Mr. E. W. Oyster, delegate of the Federation of Labor of this city, said that all organized trades unions fully comprehended the question and were urging it. The Flasterers' Union of this city, at a recent meeting, decided not to wait until May I to carry the eight-hour law into of

cent meeting, decided not to wait until May I to carry the eight-hour law into of feet, but unanimously decided to carry it into effect intendintely. There are a great many members of the Typographical Union of this city who work by piece work in private offices and Government Printing Office, and they are willing to reduce the hours of labor to eight hours to give employment to the members who are out of employment. Still the Federation should be careful in taking action on the question, and not to bind every organization to act that is not strong enough to carry it out. It would be policy to consult employers on the question, as the employers would never consent until made aware that the organized labor was strong enough to enforce it. The eight-hour law, as passed by Congress in 1868, was never enforced. It never covered the ground fully, and the principal trouble that beat it down was the contract system. The Government gave out work by contract and the contractor when called to conform to the eight-hour law claimed that the Government gave out work by contract and the contractor when called to conform to the eight-hour law claimed that the Government gave out work by contract and the contractor when called to conform to the eight-hour law claimed that the Government gave out work by contract and the contractor when called to conform to the eight-hour law claimed that the Government gave out work by contract and the contractor when called to conform to the eight-hour law claimed that the Government gave out work hy contract and the contractor when called to conform to the eight-hour law claimed that the Government gave out work hy contract and the contractor when called to conform to the eight-hour law chaimed that the Government gave out work hy contract and the contractor when called to conform to the eight-hour law chaimed that the Government gave out work hy contract and the contractor when called to conform to the eight-hour law chaimed that the Government gave out work hy contract and the contractor w no power to enforce a strike on May I, and hat it would be a great injustice to unions not prepared to order the strike without jest being sure of the success of the under-

taking.

After considerable unimated debate by others, on motion of E. W. Oyster, the resolutions were referred to the committee on resolutions for report to morrow morning. Representative Cole of Maryland was introduced and addressed the meeting in fayor of the proposed action.

The labor unions of the city march in pro-cession this evening, after which a mass-meeting will be held at the National Rilles' rmory, where the Federation will be pres-

A CYCLONE'S FURY. Damage Done by the Wind in Illinois.

Chesten, Ill., Dec. 9 .- A cyclone travling from southwest struck the Southern Illinois Penitentiary about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, inflicted serious damage on the institution and injured some of its inmates. The wind moved with frightful veocity. It first struck the warden's house, tearing away the roof covering the chapel. It also carried away part of the roof of the

cell-house. The massive stone buildings first struck broke the force to a certain extent, but, passing on, it took a part of the roof from the shoe shop. All the smaller buildings in the yard were nooccupied. The stockade was badly demolished, the guardhouses were blown from it and Captain A. J. Nichols, on duty in one of the boxes, was badly hurt by being blown from his post.

The house of Colonel Bob Weston, just outside the prison fence, was struck and badly demolished, but none of the inmates were hurt. Joseph Villmore, a lifeconvict, was blown against a wall while crossing the yard and had a leg broken. A United States man from Texas, by the name of Wilkinson, was struck by a failing chimney and, it is said, fatally lajured. The new State shop, in process of construction, was blown down. The damage at the prison will reach into the thousands. Nothing has been heard from the country in the path of the storm. first struck broke the force to a certain ex-

Hostilities Resumed.

ites that hostilities between the Service nd Bulgarian forces were resumed this

PERSONAL MENTION. Jottings About Residents and People

GENERAL W. W. BURDS, U. S. A., General ancock's chief commissary, is at No. St ermost avenue for a few days. - Lightenany-Commander Geo. F. F. Willon and Passed Assistant Paymaster John N peel, U. S. N., are at the Ebbitt. LIEUTEKANTTHOS, H. WILSON, Second U.S. mining arrived at the Ebbitt resterday vering from Bolse Barracks, Idaho. - LIEUTENANT T. GLOVER PILLETTE, Martine sign, is in the city for a week, on route from resmouth, N. H. to his new station at the crisicala Navy Yard.

CHRISCHE SAVY VARI.

Mile And Pines W. Green, wife of Major Treely of Aretic faring, is at the Eblett House with her little ones from Fort Monroe, where he has been staying since Major Greely went of Seedinal.

to Scotland.

—Mn. Max M. GUTSTADT of Syracuse, N. Y. musical director of Myra Goodwin's "Sisconnary, which is performing this week at the Academy of Music in Ballimore, has been spending the wet day with Mr. I. Gans and other friends in this city. He reports business very good in Baltimore.

The Boston Poet says: "Mrs. Harriet Prescut Spefford's mission seems to be to nurse the sick. There has rarely been a time in twenty years that she has not had the care of some invalid or very old putson."

THE TORIES DISCOURAGED. Slow Progress of the Anti-Parnell

Condition.

London, Dec. 19.—The negotiations between the Tories and the Whigs for an anti-Parnell coalition make but alow pro-gress and the outlook for the Tories in this direction is discouraging. It is believed that they have hitherto approached only a few moderate nobodies in the Liberal ranks. They have made overtures to perhaps a

that they have hitherto approached only a few moderate nobodies in the Liberal ranks. They have made overtures to perhaps a dozen of the eminently respectable Whigs, who have been returned as Liberals from the agricultural counties. The defection of these gentlemen from the Liberal side would inflet unthing more than a numerical loss upon the Liberal party.

They do not shine in debate because they do not debate. They are not invited to the timer councils of the party because they have never noticed previous invitations. They are useful, according to their numbers, when there is a close division, but they are generally absent on such occasions. Among the members of this type are the Messre. Fitzwilliam, younger sons of the third and fourth Earls of Fitzwilliam. They have sat for years as Liberal members for Yorkalife, but have always been suspected of Tory leanings. Another lade-warm Liberal is hir Edward William Watkin. He has sat as a Liberal for twenty years, but he has just been re-elected for Hythe as an Independent, his opponent being a Radical.

Some of these gentlemen believe that their pseudiar abilities could be before displayed on the somnotent benches of the House of Lords, and it should not be forgotten that Lord Seliabury will have ample time to create a score of peerages heloro any turn of the crisis can unseat him.

The Torics have probably gained a handful of recruits among the weak-kneed and Landowning Whigs, but such stalwarts as Lord Hartington and Mr. Goscilien have not even been approached.

Such men are, in fact, unapproachable at present. They have determined to at least await the opening of the new Parliament and to study its dovelopments. They are especially anajority of the Whig members, cherish the has been to many the first house for the have not afford the expense of another general election within a few months or weeks. The formulated. This hope is based largely upon the bedief that the Nationalista cannot allord the expense of another general election within a few months of their

Balkan Imbroglio make it evident that the preservation of the peace of Europe da-Prince Alexander. It is certain that Russia. ain whether Turkey is a victim or an acomplice. Rustem Pasha, the Turkish complice. Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador at London, yesterday informed Lord Salisbure that the Suitan's army would invade Eastern Roumelia if the Turkish commissioners were repulsed. The same notification was given Germany and probably to all the great powers. It is almost certain that it was given to Russia, for Baron De Stael, the Russian Ambassador, came at the heels of Rustem Pasha to the foreign office and announced to Lord Salisbury that Russia will not allow the porte to crush the Roumellans.

BUSSIAN AGENTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE. The announcement is surprising, in view of the notorious fact that Russian agents have been in Constantinople for weeks urghave been in Constantinople for weeks urging the Porte to Invade Roumella with or without a pretext. The theory at the Foreign Office is that Russla is secretly egging on the Porte to Invade Roumella, and that she is at the same time making open preparations for declaring such an act a cases telli against Turkey. This would involve a repudiation of the acts of the Russian secret agents, but this is an old trick in Muscovite diplomacy, and the disgraced agents could be rewarded by fat offices at home.

PRANCE'S HAND IN BURMAIL. A dispatch from Mundalos, the Burmesa apital, states that documents have been ound at the palace of the deposed King, onclusively proving that an offensive and efensive alliance existed between the defensive alliance existed betw French and Burmese governments.

Galveston, Tex. Dec. 10.—At the Oil Mill Crossing, about a mile south of the depot, the engine attached to the Houston & Texas Central pay car bound north, dashed into the wagon of H. T. Wilson, scushing it into fragments and instantly killing Wilson and his two daughters. Wilson was 75 years of aga and a prominent Baptist minister. He had his neck broken. The two young women were horriby mangled. One was a willow and leaves two small children. The engineer is under arrest.

Fishermen's Terrible Experience. DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 10.—Three Fishermen of Grosse Point had a terrible experience on of Grosse Point had a terrible experience on Lake St. Chir Monday night and Tuesday. They were caught in the storm and thoir boats frozen in the less. Several rescuing par-ties went out from Grosse Point, but owing to the blinding snow-storm and the treacherous condition of the ice it was difficult to got to them. Finally two of them were brought in, nearly frozen. The other, Charlie Reno, had been drowned by breaking through the lea while trying to get ashore.

Murdered by his Friend. Pronesymes, Tex., Dec. 10.—Intelligence has een received from Lodi of the murder of Martin Convier, a leading citizen of that-place, by James Gray, his intimate friend. The tracedy is surrounded with mystery. The shoeting took place in front of Gray's store at night, and there were no witnesses. It was Convier's custom to call in and see Gray every night before going home. Gray is a cripide, When arrested he was standing in the middia of his store, pistol in hand, as if contemplating satisfies.

Switchmen on a Strike. Curc.on, Dec. 10.—The switchmen in the cupley of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincey

Pranks of Sophomores. Manison, Wis., Dec. 10. Twenty sopho-ores and freshmen of the State University

New Youk, Dec. 10.—Ferdinand Ward has en transferred from the stove shop at Sing og to the office of the prison contractor, here he will act as book deeper.

Death of a Stock Broker. NEW YORK, Dec. 10 .- J. O. Mills, formerly s